

Sliced Thin by The Editor
—Alex. H. Washburn—
Everybody Lived
There Except Lady
Known as Janice

On June 7 last The Star published a letter attacking Senator J. W. Fulbright over his alleged refusal to be interviewed by a delegation from New York City lobbying on certain bills before the senate. That letter was signed Janice Evans at the place the address was 23 West 26th St., New York City.

A few weeks later we began to hear from that letter. From Washington came authentic reports that the address was a phony. Finally a test letter was sent Janice Evans at the place the address was 23 West 26th St., New York City. The letter was signed "Party Unknown."

We paid our respects, right then and there, to propagandists who write these newspapers without honestly identifying themselves—and at the same time we sent word to Bill Fulbright asking that we be kept posted on any government investigation that might be made of the New York City address which figured in the controversy.

Here's some new information from Senator Fulbright under date of Sept. 28:

"An investigation was made in New York City of the name of Janice Evans was known at the address given at 23 West 26th St., New York. It is interesting to note, however, that the following individuals and organizations are listed as the occupants at 23 West 26th St.:

"American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born
"American Labor Party—New York County Committee
"Committee for Democratic Rights
"Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born
"Council on African Affairs
"Frederick V. Field
"George G. Brown
"Institute for International Democracy
"Labor's Buying Service
"Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade
"Victory Council of the Foreign Language Press
"Voice of Fighting Spain
"Max Yergan."

"It is also interesting to note that the Council on African Affairs and the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade were on the list of organizations named as subversive by the Attorney General of the United States on November 21, 1947, as within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835.

"Your original suspicion about the character of the writer of the letter is, I think, entirely confirmed and obviously it is part of a concerted effort to use the press to embarrass and discredit public officials who are not sympathetic to their views."

We have a right to demand effective use of ERP Dollars. By JAMES THRASHER

An American industrialist says that local authorities in Europe are playing politics with American dollars and delaying the effectiveness of the European aid program. He is A. G. Bryant, president of the National Tool Builders Association, who is just back from two months in England and Europe.

Mr. Bryant charges that too many dollars are going into immediate relief and too few into recovery, as specifically represented in the purchase of machine tools. American industrialists can buy American equipment only at national authorities have allocated ECA dollars to them, he says. Thus manufacturers must buy machine tools in non-dollar countries, where plants are swamped with orders for machinery and the products, says Mr. Bryant, are frequently inferior or unsuitable.

Mr. Bryant, of course, has a specialized and perhaps limited interest in the recovery program. And the story of ECA dollar allocation is not simple. Nevertheless, his criticism seems sound and worth the attention of European and officials on both sides of the Atlantic.

Direct relief in Europe is still necessary. But it cannot be denied that direct relief is not very productive economically, however urgent its need. After more than two years of peace, the Marshall Plan countries must start building their economic future on the solid ground of maximum production and reasonable prices.

Machine tools are the tools from which industrial production is born. Bomb damage, over-use and neglect have undoubtedly left this equipment in Europe in a sorry and inadequate state. It would seem essential, as Mr. Bryant points out, that American industrialists and American countries have a free choice of the machine tools they want, based on their particular needs and not on political considerations.

Politics is perhaps not the whole story of this dollar dilemma. There have been disagreements, first among the participating governments and later within the U. S. government, over which countries should get the money and for what. Thus all available funds are not yet allocated. Still it is easy to see how politics would enter the picture.

Whatever the complex reasons may be behind the industrial bottleneck, the fact remains, as Mr. Bryant tells us, that European distributors have placed \$100,000 worth of orders for American machine tools which have not yet been filled. The British, for example, while the British government has a duty to its delivery, while American firms can supply "moral" delivery of two or three months.

Now that the disorganized European governments have turned the task of dollar allocations back to America's ECA officials, it might be possible to get some action. If this requires suggestions that some sort of direct "credit" be given, the bottleneck would undoubtedly be for the good of all.

Europe cannot recover its economic health without basic industrial equipment. Continued on page two

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49TH YEAR, VOL. 42 — NO. 301

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(AP)—Means Associated Press
(NEA)—Means Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.

PRICE 5c COPY

WEATHER FORECAST

Arkansas: Fair this afternoon, tonight and Saturday. Cooler in north portion Saturday.

Escape Only Thought of Soviet People Freedom Leap Followed Years of Torture

(By the school teacher who risked death rather than return to Russia.)
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In this sixth installment of Mrs. Kasevich's story, the former Soviet school teacher, who leaped to freedom from the window of the Russian consulate in New York, tells of the second great family that struck her native land. She also tells of how her sister, Eugenia, made attempts to send food parcels to the Kasevichs from England and with what frightening results.

By OKANA S. KASEVICH
Edited by Isaac Don Levine

How to escape alive from the spreading scourge of the collectivization drive was the urgent question worrying our families having relatives on the land. Demyan's father, who had farmed his field all his life, decided that there was only one way to save himself and his family. He would abandon his homestead, move to the city, and get a factory job. This he did, and he was saved. My father's brother, also a middling farmer, did likewise and survived the man-made storm.

The Communist offensive against private farming put a premium on the ne-re-do-well. The parasite became under the label of proletarian the privileged character in the village. The thrifty peasant who had a horse, a couple of cows, a few acres of land, and was the case with my father-in-law and my uncle, was now treated as a kulak. Originally the kulak category comprised only the hard-fisted and suspicious peasants to whom there were a handful in each community. Now the kulak classification was applied to the millions of middle-class farmers who formed the backbone of the nation.

The collectivization campaign wrought havoc on the country. Communist shock troops rounded up recalcitrant peasants who could not be driven into collective farms and shipped them off by the trainload to concentration camps, and Siberia. Families were mercilessly broken up, and their stock, poultry and last food supplies taken away. Often women, children, husbands or sons were deported, leaving the despair, set fire to their homesteads. Sometimes entire families were burned to death to destroy the crops and prevent grain from the hands of government grain collectors.

We knew of whole communities sent off into exile in the Don region, where peasant bands resisted with arms that they regarded as a return to serfdom. The guilty as well as the innocent, old and young, men, women and children, the sick and the crippled, all were herded together and loaded onto freight cars which became death traps and carriers of dehumanized humanity.

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This came the second great famine to afflict Russia in my lifetime, a famine not of nature's making, but in consequence of the Five-Year Plan. No one will ever know exactly how many millions perished in that planned Communist offensive. But the millions who died, the millions who were crushed, regardless of the cost in human lives.

The catastrophic disruption of the national economy, however, could not be denied. The first major crack in the edifice was the collapse of the ruble, which caused the ranks of the rising caste class in our own Ukraine, and in many other fields. The Communist Republic of Ukraine, the Ukrainian People's Republic, was a puppet state of the Soviet Union, and its currency, the Ukrainian ruble, was a puppet of the Soviet ruble.

Frankfurt, Germany, Oct. 1.—(AP)—Ilse Koch, mistress of Buchenwald, is only one of 317 persons whose war crimes sentences have been lightened, the U. S. army announced today.

Life sentences of three others connected with the notorious Nazi death camp also were reduced, figures released by the army showed.

The 317 who won leniency represented about one-fifth of the 12,650 persons, mostly Germans, tried for war crimes by U. S. courts, according to a 56-page list compiled by the Munich War Crimes branch of the Judge Advocate's office.

The announcement last week that Frau Koch's sentence was reduced in June from life to four years imprisonment caused a furore in the United States, and brought demands in Congress for investigation.

The woman, wife of the Buchenwald camp commander, was accused during her trial of atrocities such as the fashioning of lampshades from the skin of tattooed inmates.

Gen. Lucius D. Clay, the U. S. military governor of Germany, and other American authorities have contended that the evidence against Frau Koch collected by the U. S. military government was such that she deserved life.

In an interview yesterday Clay said that, before he reduced the sentence, he had reviewed the Koch case very carefully. "I was instructed by the War Department to determine whether the woman can be tried on any other charges," he said.

An army review board which reduced the sentence June 8 commuted about 12 years of the 12 life sentences of the defendants. Among these was Prince Josias Waldeck, the last commandant of the camp, whose term was cut from life to 20 years. Two other life sentences were reduced to 20 and 15 years.

The review board upheld 15 of the sentences in the Buchenwald case.

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Republicans Plea for Two Party System

Harrison, Oct. 1.—(AP)—The 1948 Republican campaign in Arkansas was touched off here today with a plea for the state to turn to the two-party system.

Wallace Townsend of Little Rock, GOP national committee man, asked support for presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey and Dolton Dolson, Republican nominee for Congress in the Third (Northwest Arkansas) District.

In a speech prepared for delivery at the northwest Arkansas district fair, Townsend said States Rights Democrats could not obtain local and national benefits which Arkansas would receive if it would become a doubtful state. They (States Rights) simply propose to split the Democratic vote, but they can do that and the Truman electors will still be elected.

Referring to Dolson's opposition to Democrat Jim Trimble, the incumbent, Townsend said:

"For many years the Republican party of Arkansas has dreamed of the time when it would win a major campaign in Arkansas by electing a Republican congressman from the Third District. This year we firmly believe our dreams are coming true."

Townsend remarked that Dolson is an "independent" friend of Governor Deway and said his election in November would turn "favorable attention of the entire nation upon this district."

The national committeeman said Dolson would work for the development of the Ozark mountain region.

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Signs Point to General Drop in Food Prices

By United Press
Housewives kept a close eye on decline in retail food prices in indications of the long-anticipated decline in retail food prices increased.

With wholesale prices on beef, lamb and pork tumbling on the New York and Chicago markets, there was a general feeling that meat prices may have passed their peak.

But experts still were wary about predicting just how fast the drop could be expected to reach the consumer.

A spokesman for one of the big four packers said frankly that "for the moment we have too much meat on hand."

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Violent Death Strikes 5 Times in State Thursday

By The Associated Press
Violent death struck five times in Arkansas yesterday (Thursday). A mother and two of her children, a Birmingham Ala., preacher and a Negro cotton picker lost their lives.

Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, a son, Bobby, three, and a daughter, Betty Sue, five, died in a fire which destroyed their farm home near Cotton Plant.

The Rev. Charles M. Cloud, Sr., Birmingham, Ala., was fatally injured in an automobile accident near Lake Village last night.

Carl Junior Wyse, 19, Neattleton, died Wednesday night in a Jonesboro hospital from injuries suffered in a traffic mishap, and the year 1943, his 275 days old, has resulted in 279 highway deaths in the state.

Eighteen violent deaths have been recorded in the state this year from traffic accidents, five from fire, one suicide and one from a miscellaneous cause.

He was welcomed to Louisville by a howling, screaming, whistling populace.

With the help of Republican congressmen, he said, the NAM killed price controls with a "vicious," organized campaign it financed with \$30,000.

Using language as homespun as a college student, the gray-haired chief executive talked of living costs in terms of "hamburgers" and "chuck roasts."

He told the people the NAM promised that the lifting of OPA controls would increase production rapidly and that prices then would adjust quickly "to levels that consumers are willing to pay."

He said the justifications came "the NAM way—the big business way—the Republican way. That way," he added, was "up and up."

"For instance," the president went on, the folks in Louisville paid 23 cents for chuck roast in June, 1946 and 67 cents in August of this year.

"For hamburger," he said, "nausing to let his words sink in," "you paid 27 cents in June, 1946, and in August, 1948, you paid 56 cents."

Mr. Truman looked a little tired toward evening from what he called his "iron man" role, but he told the home state of his vice presidential running mate:

"Alben Barkley and I are engaged in a tough, hard fight, and we are going to win this fight because we are on the right side," Barkley was dubbed the "iron man" in Kentucky campaigning 25 years ago.

As for his jobs at the opposition, he said, "I am in the opposition in all parts of the country. Truman said he intends to keep waging the fight along present lines."

It is a campaign, he said, that is "annoying the Republicans" but "pleasing the people."

The president's speech today led from Louisville (he set his departure for 8:30 a. m. EST) through Anchorage, 9:05 a. m.; Shelbyville, 9:15 a. m.; Lexington, 9:30 a. m.; Muncie, 9:45 a. m.; Princeton, 10:00 a. m.; Olive Hill, 10:15 a. m.; Ashland and Catlettsburg, in Kentucky. Mr. Truman moves into West Virginia at Huntington, at 3:45 p. m.

He was ready to talk at every point. His Louisville speech was his 12th in a trip which started from Washington Sept. 17.

And he will talk a lot more before Nov. 2. Due in Washington Saturday, he starts out again Wednesday on a swing through Pennsylvania, New Jersey and up state New York.

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Truman Blames NAM for High Cost of Living; Dewey Says U. S. Must Block Russia

Aboard Truman Campaign Train, Oct. 1.—(AP)—President Truman began the last lap of a cross-country campaign swing today after blaming the National Association of Manufacturers for high prices.

The NAM, he said, spent millions to defeat price controls and was largely responsible for the present high cost of living.

Predicting the Democrats "are going to win," the president set his course for another round of "whistle stop" talks and a major address at Charleston W. Va., at 8:30 p. m. (EST).

More than a dozen platform speeches led up to his scheduled appearance in Charleston. Most of them were in Kentucky, like West Virginia, a "border state," battleground of the 1948 campaign.

Ten thousand persons overflowed the Jefferson county armory at Louisville, roared applause last night as he unleashed a bare knuckle attack on the National Association of Manufacturers.

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Russia Openly Accuses U. S. of Seeking War

Paris, Oct. 1.—(AP)—Russia accused the United States today of seeking war and said the Americans have no monopoly on the atom bomb.

In a violent attack on U. S. atomic policy, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei V. Vishinsky told the 58-member United Nations political committee that the United States is nursing "war aims."

He added that "it is a mistake to believe x x x that only one nation has a monopoly on atomic energy. That is a dangerous miscalculation."

Later in his speech, Vishinsky repeated what was interpreted as a hint that Russia also has an atom bomb. He said the United States was building a bomb stockpile in the illusion that America has a monopoly on the atom bomb.

"This was the first Russian bomb," he declared.

A crowd which overflowed the 8,000-seat Chamber of Deputies filled two smaller, closely-balconied buildings and stood on the Temple Square grounds applauded as Dewey said:

"The best way for us to get along with Soviet leaders is to deal with them as strong equals and by doing so to restore their respect for us."

"We shall deal with the Soviet as with all other nations in a spirit of friendship and patience and fairness, but we should make it perfectly plain that now or hereafter we do not intend to be bullied or bluffed."

Dewey proposed as a nine-point policy:

1. "Unflinching" American support for the United Nations to make it "a united front of the world's peace-loving nations against aggression."

2. "Wholehearted" backing of the European recovery program to provide "a reasonable aid" to restore Western Europe's shattered economic systems.

3. Use of the program for "pushing, prodding and encouraging" Western Europe into political, military and economic federation, a United States of Europe, with a demilitarized Ruhr under international control.

4. Creation of a "two-ocean" policy which will step up aid to China.

5. Air, land and sea forces "so strong that no nation will again risk attacking us."

6. Economic policies encouraging "an abundant, increasingly productive nation."

7. Full partnership for Latin American nations in developing and protecting this hemisphere.

8. Moves to "tell the people of every land the story of this American."

9. Leadership in "a great moral awakening" for the world.

Aides said Dewey's statement represented a solid endorsement of the bipartisan foreign policy as Continued on page two

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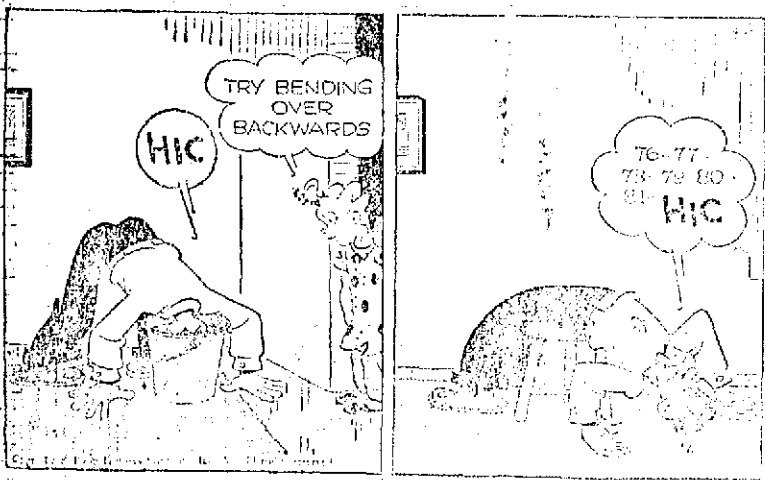
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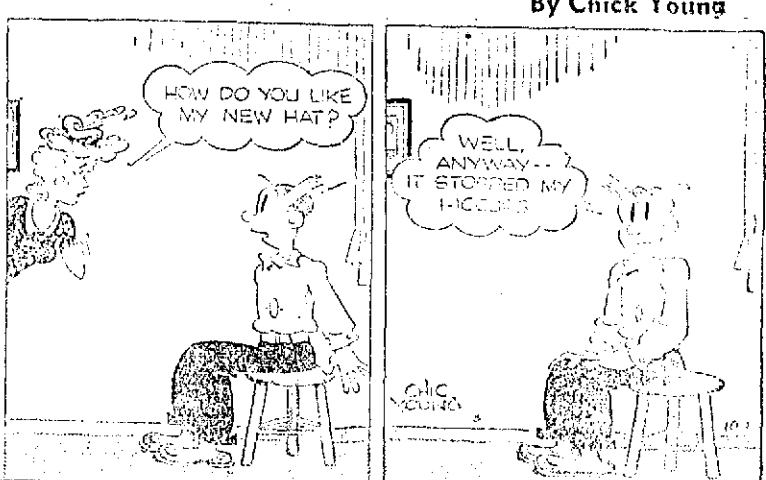
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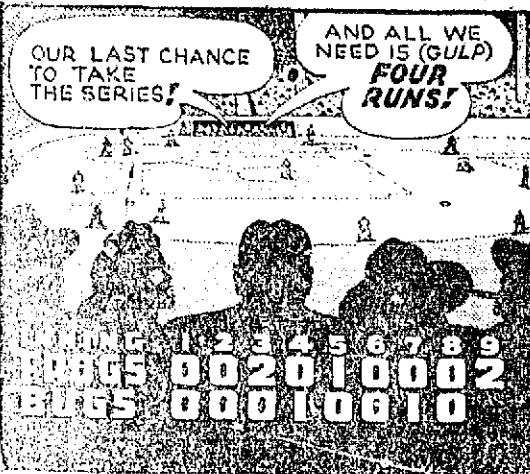
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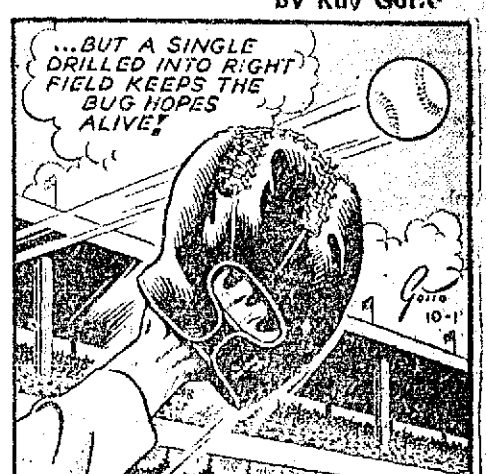
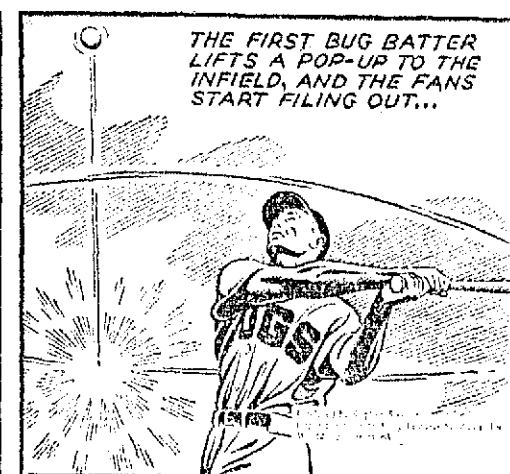
By Chick Young



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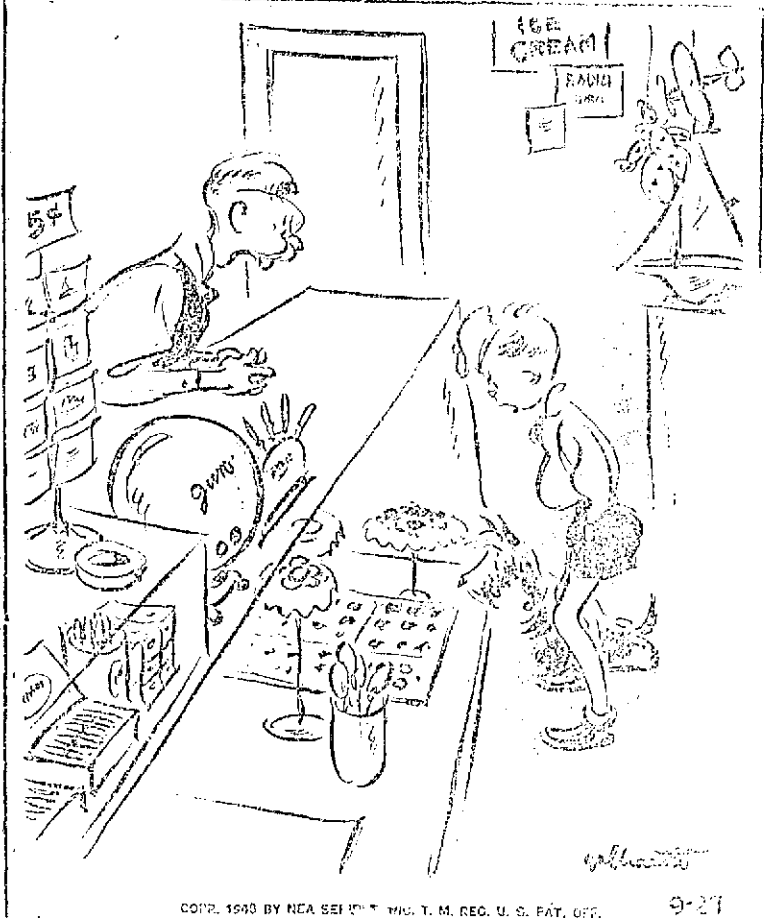


By Ray Gotte



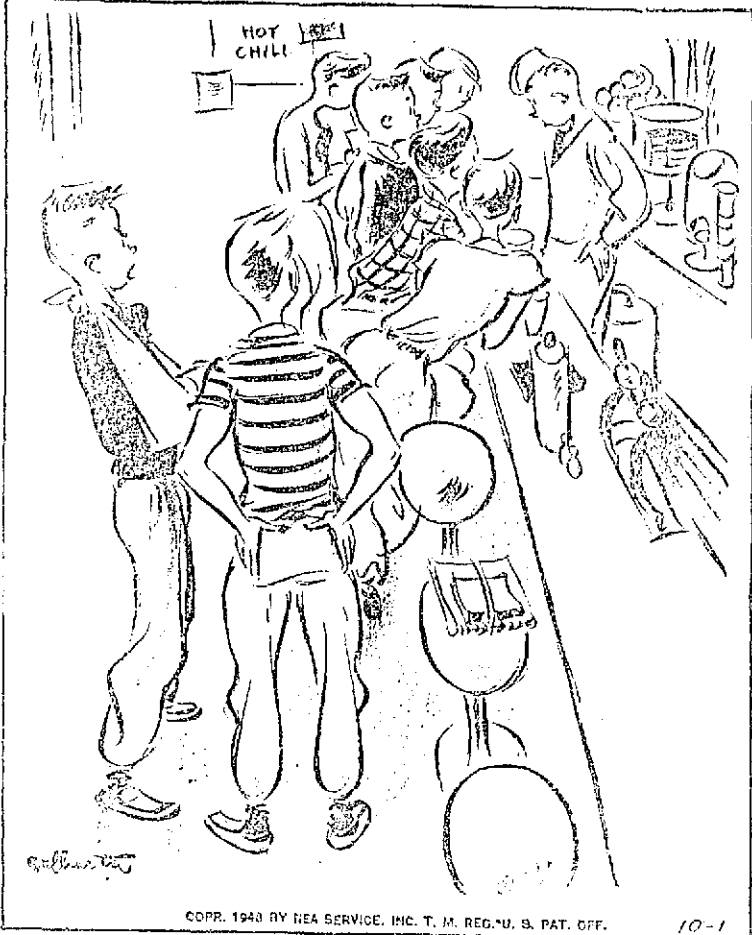
SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith

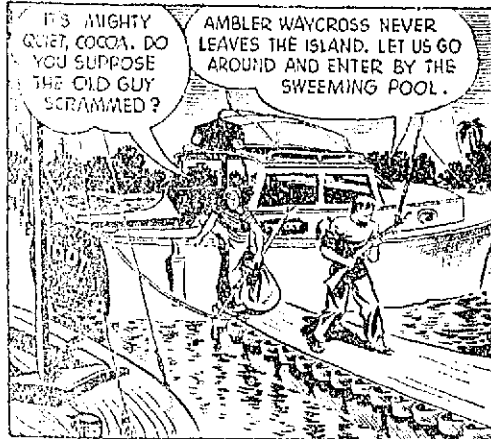


CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner

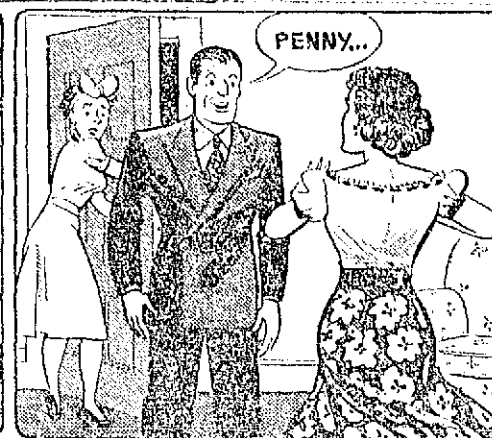


VIC FLINT



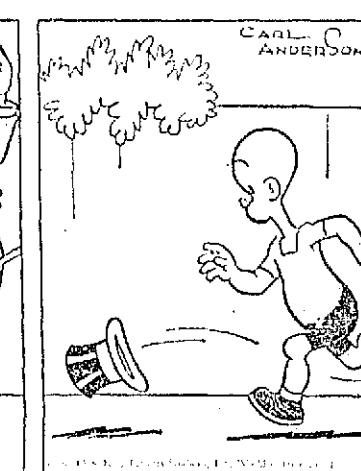
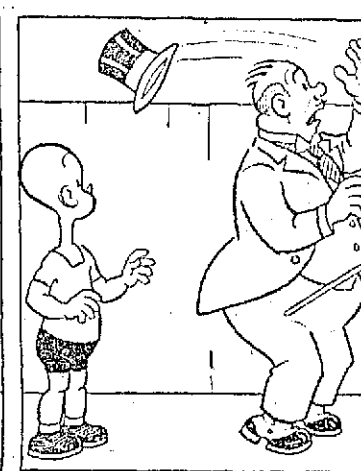
By Michael O'Malley & Ralph Lane

WASH TUBS



By Leslie Turner

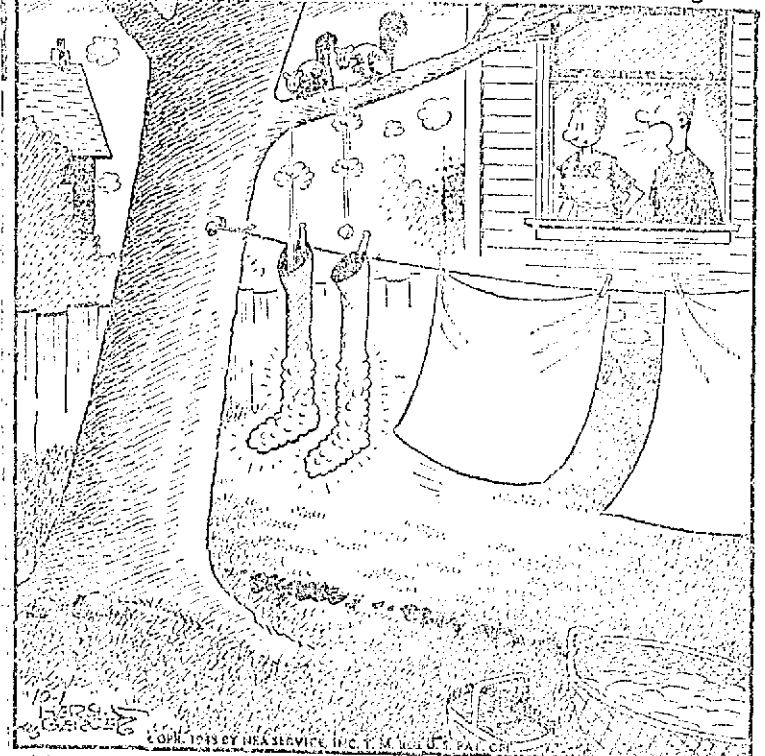
HENRY



By Carl Anderson

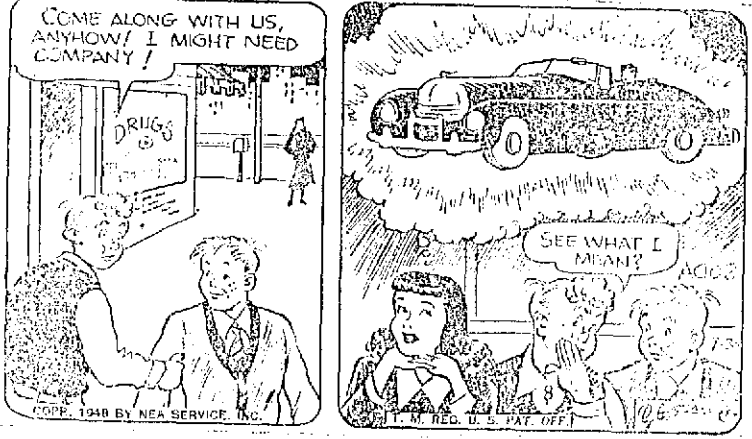
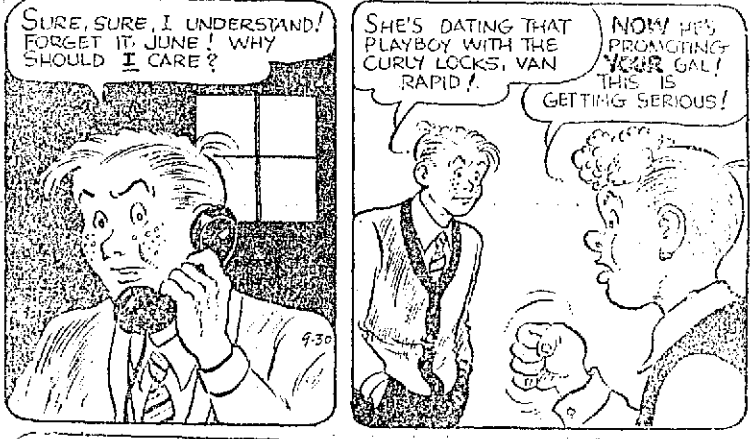
FUNNY BUSINESS

By Marshberger

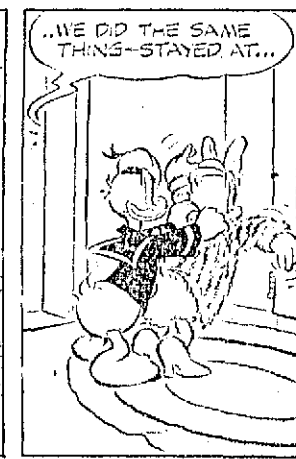
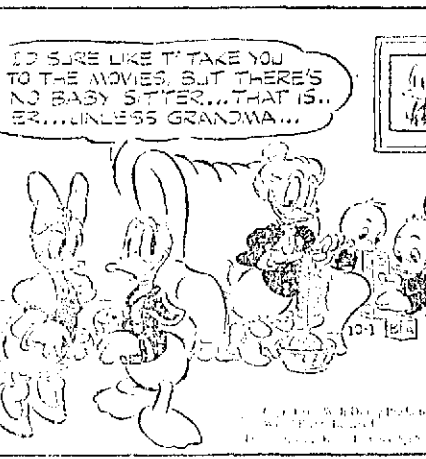


FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

By Blosser



DONALD DUCK



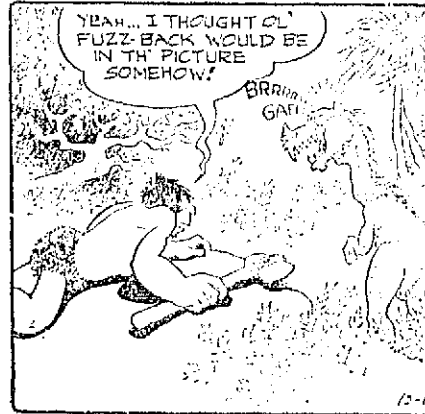
By Walt Disney

POPEYE



Thimble Theatre

ALLEY OOP



By V. T. Hamlin

OUT OUR WAY

By J. R. Williams

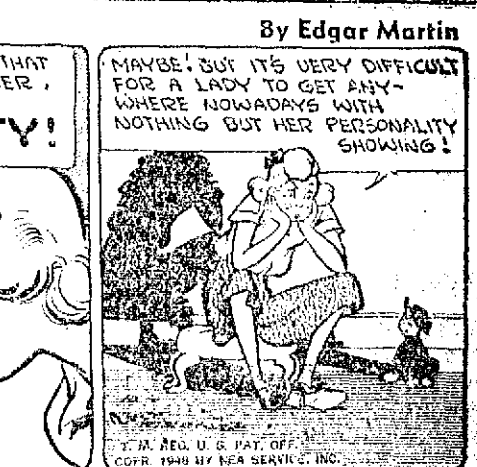
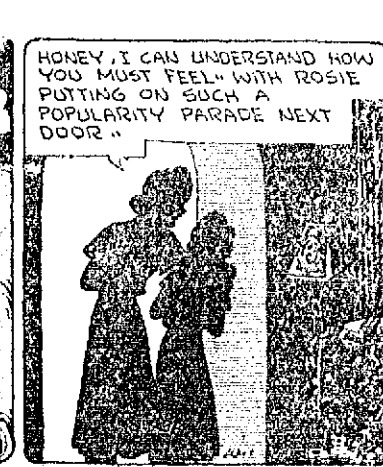


OUR BOARDING HOUSE

With Major Hoople



BOOTS



By Edgar Martin

RED RYDER



By Fred Harman

**Super Comedy
Opens Sunday
at Saenger**

Russia Dodges Question of Trieste

Magazine Poll Puts Dewey Far Ahead

DionneQuints No Longer an Attraction

Satira Gets Pardon From Sentence

August Shows Downward Tined in Traffic Deaths

Teacher Refused to Answer Red Question Is Fired

Dim Future for Next Meet of GAR Men

Conway Gins
3621 Sales
in a Week

American Gal Doing Fine With Marquess

RUSHMAN
JANET BLAIR